London, Jan. 5.

OUR Remarks in Saturday's Courant on the Affair of Toulon center'd in this Concluſion, that the apparent Cauſes of the Miſcarriage of that Enterprize, were ſeveral Diſappointments concurring at once; namely inſuperable Difficulties to the taking of the Place by Land, inſuperable Difficulties to Sir Cloudſly Shovel's attacking it with his Men of War by Sea, and inſuperable Obſtacles to the Duke of Marlborough's forcing the Enemy to Action in the Netherlands. The Recollection of a few Facts will evince the Truth of this Concluſion: In the firſt Place, the Duke of Savoy and Sir Cloudſly Shovel agreed intirely in Opinion, that it was abſolutely neceſſary the Fleet ſhould enter the Harbour to diſtreſs the Enemy on that Part of the City; and accordingly his Royal Highneſs ſpar'd no Pains to take or ruin the Forts that guarded the Entrance into the Harbour, that it might be practicable for Sir Cloudſly to enter: Of what Conſequence his entring with the Fleet would have been, is evident from the very great Damage done the Enemy by our Bomb-Veſſels only. But the Duke of Savoy had not Time ſufficient to accompliſh the neceſſary Work of opening the Way for Sir Cloudſly; and the Enemy's perpetually-increaſing Strength forc'd him to conſult the Preſervation of his Army by a ſeaſonable and ſwift Retreat. As for the Army in the Netherlands, nothing was wanting on the Part of the Duke of Marlborough to engage the Enemy, and thereby facilitate the Enterprize againſt Toulon; the Succeſs of which no Man can doubt his Grace had very much at Heart, who will but conſider what Counſels gave Birth to that noble Enterprize: So early as the 21ſt of May his Grace was at the Head of the Army of the Allies drawn together at Lembeck; and was no ſooner inform'd that the Enemy were come out of their Lines and were encamp'd at Haine, than hoping they would make good their repeated Boaſts to ſtand an Engagement with him, he advanc'd with all Alacrity and Boldneſs the 26th from Lembeck to Soignies in Order to offer them Battle; but the Enemy declin'd it and betook themſelves to the Camp of Fleurus. The Battle which his Grace ſo earneſtly wiſh'd and ſought, would in all probability have left the Duke of Savoy little more to do than to go and take Poſſeſſion of Toulon: But the Enemy's March to Fleurus render'd it neceſſary for his Grace to haſten to the Dyle, to ſecure the rich and open Places of Brabant; and his prudent Conduct on that Occaſion was juſt'y applauded by the States General. No Time was loſt, the Army paſs'd the Dyle the 1ſt of of June, and advancing to Meldert, once more provok'd the Enemy to a fair Engagement; but in vain, they took Shelter in the ſtrong Camp of Gembloux, in which it was utterly impracticable to attempt to force them. Both Armies continuing in their Camps till the 10th of Auguſt, and the French carefully avoiding to give the Allies the leaſt Opportunity to fall upon them, the Duke determin'd to try what might be done by a ſudden March to Genap: That March was ſo well contriv'd and conceal'd, that though the Artillery began to March at 10 in the Morning and the Army at 4 in the Afternoon, the Enemy could get no certain Information which Way they were gone till Midnight, when they began their March with all poſſible Haſte towards the Pieton. In ſhort, the Enemy retreated with the utmoſt Precipitation, allowing their Men no Bread nor Reſt for 3 Days, and the Allies follow'd them with the utmoſt Eagerneſs and Toil, till the former got into the Camp at Cambron, and the Allies were forc'd by the Rains and bad Ways to give over the Purſuit and encamp at Soignies. To conclude, the Allies having inceſſantly endeavour'd by ſeveral Movements to draw the Enemy to a Battle, at length drove them to ſeek their laſt Refuge in their Lines behind the Marque, in the beginning of September.

Now to return to our Argument, We have ſhewn in Saturday's Courant and this, that at the Var the Duke of Savoy determin'd to march to Toulon, judging his Army ſtrong enough without the Body of Imperialiſts that were gone to Naples, and without the Recruits to fill up the Pruſſian, Heſſian, Palatine, and Saxe-Gothan Troops which were not a little thin'd by the ſharp Actions of the former Campaign: And that he grounded his Hopes of Succeſs wholly on the Continuance of her Majeſty's *Friendſhip* and *Aſſiſtance*. We have juſtified his Royal Highneſs and Sir Cloudſly Shovell, by ſhewing that the utmoſt Endeavours were us'd to render that *Aſſiſtance* effectual by opening the Entrance into the Harbour of Toulon to the Fleet: We have alſo juſtified the Duke of Marlborough, by ſhewing Step by Step with what Earneſtneſs and Labour he ſought to give the utmoſt Proofs to the Duke of Savoy of her Majeſty's promis'd *Friendſhip* and *Aſſiſtance*. We have ſhewn, that the prodigious Strength of the Enemy's entrench'd Camp at Toulon, defended and cover'd by a greater Number of Cannon than perhaps ever before were plac'd on the ſame Extent of Works, joyn'd to the Diſappointment of the Fleet's being kept off the Shore by boiſterous Winds to the 2d of Auguſt, (to which time from the 26th of July the Enemy grew ſtronger in all Reſpects every Day) render'd the Attack of that Camp impracticable by the Duke of Savoy's Army, had it been 15000 Men ſtronger than it was, in the Condition they muſt needs be in after ſuch a March and without the leaſt Aſſiſtance, ſo much as of one Gun, from the Fleet. And now when things bear ſo plain a Face, and we ought to be contented under our Diſappointment, ſeeing all Parties concern'd in it did their Duty, comes the Writer of the Poſtman and very boldly flings all the Blame upon the Emperour.

And here we will take Leave of the Affair of Toulon, and examine the Expedition to Naples by it ſelf.

For a Foundation, it may not be unneceſſary to inform ſome People of what Importance that Kingdom and Sicily are in themſelves; and to ſet this Matter in the beſt Light, we ſhall borrow a Paſſage from the excellent Author of the *firſt Part of the Fable of the Lion's Share verified in the Partition of the Spaniſh Monarchy* written in 1701, who by ſhewing what Advantages the French would make of thoſe two Kingdoms, ſufficiently inſtructs us what Value to ſet upon the Recovery of them out of their Hands. *His Words are theſe* Pag. 49. 'If we 'only conſider the fruitfulneſs and abundance of 'all things in the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, 'and the uſe France will make of them when they 'are reduced to the foot of the French Government, 'tis certain, to go no farther, that they will be 'more advantagious to them than all Spain under 'the preſent Deſolation will be to the Arch-Duke. 'Theſe two Kingdoms, which were called the 'Nurſes of antient Rome, and juſtly eſteem'd ſuch 'by Rome modern, will plentifully furniſh their 'Armies both by Sea and Land: And if they have 'been worth to the Spaniards four Millions of 'Crowns by year, we may modeſtly compure they 'will be worth ſix to the French. But their Ambition will not be ſatisfied with this ſingle Advantage, they aim at the Conqueſt of all Italy, and 'thoſe Kingdoms will facilitate their Deſign, and 'render them ſo formidable in the Mediterranean, 'that no other Nation ſhall dare to ſhow themſelves 'upon that Sea without their permiſſion.

We do not conſider the Kingdom of Naples ſeparate from that of Sicily, becauſe 'tis no Queſtion we ſuppoſe with any Man, that if the maritime Potentates could have ſpar'd a ſmall Squadron of their Men of War in the Mediterranean, to enable the Imperialiſts to paſs over to Sicily while the Revolution of Naples was warm, that Kingdom had before now been added to the other: And 'tis to be hop'd it will not be long before it be ſo ſtill, the

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rather becauſe we do not ſee how any of the Imperial Troops can be ſpar'd from Naples, till its Peace is firmly eſtabliſh'd by the Reduction of the Sicilians.

From conſidering the Importance of the Acquiſition of Naples, we ſhall proceed to inquire at what Time and on what Inducements the Emperour reſolv'd upon the Expedition thither. Upon the Victory at Turin, and the Expulſion of the main Army of the Enemy out of Piemont, as alſo on Prince Eugene's improving that Victory by turning his Arms to the Milaneze &c, till he had cut off the Body under Count Medavy from all Succour from France, and confin'd them to ſo little Room in Lombardy, that it was viſible all Italy would by one Means or other ſoon be clear'd of the French, the Neapolitans that were in the Intereſt of the Houſe of Auſtria rais'd great Hopes of throwing off the Yoke of France; of which Hopes and their Readyneſs to contribute to their own Deliverance they acquainted the Court of Vienna by divers of their Nobility who had retir'd to that Court on the ill Succeſs of the Inſurrection at Naples in 1701, and had from that Time been maintain'd at the Emperour's Expence: The Imperial Court it may well be imagin'd, were not wanting to foment the Hopes and Reſolutions of the Neapolitans, and to aſſure them they would not fail to aſſiſt them with a Body of Forces aſſoon as poſſibly they could do it conveniently. Accordingly a Treaty being made in the Middle of March 1707, by which the French oblig'd themſelves to evacuate Lombardy and withdraw all their Forces into France, the Imperial Court having their Hands free, reſolv'd not to let ſlip the Opportunity that ſo fairly offer'd of reducing the Kingdom of Naples. The Motives to this were ſtronger than are generally imagin'd: The leaſt of thoſe Motives (tho' that be ſomething) was the ſaving the Emperour the Sums with which he maintain'd the Neapolitans of Quality at Vienna and enabled them to keep up their Intelligence and encourage the Auſtrian Party in the Kingdom of Naples; the nobler Motives were Humanity, Generoſity, Juſtice: We leave it to be conſider'd by all Men of Spirit and Good-Nature, whether the Emperour could ever have forgiven himſelf, had he neglected the earneſt Invitations of a very conſiderable Number of Neapolitans and many of them of the beſt Families, (ſome of whom hazarded and ſuffer'd ſo much to ſerve his Intereſt in 1701,) who had afreſh engag'd themſelves to bring about a Revolution; and had he abandon'd them to the cruel Reſentment of a Government directed by French Counſels, whoſe buſy Emiſſaries would in a little Time infallibly have unravell'd their Confederacy and trac'd them out to a Man. We may add to theſe another Motive; The Emperour had ſeen, that the Succours ſent from England to his Brother, under the E. of Rivers, after having been unhappily detain'd ſeveral Months by contrary Winds, did not reach Alicant till the End of January 1707: By which Time the Affairs of King Charles in Spain had gone ſo backward, that from the Advices his Imperial Majeſty muſt needs have had from Barcelona, he had Cauſe to apprehend they could not without great Difficulty be retriev'd: Conſidering therefore the Difficulties of maintaining King Charles in Spain by Succours ſent by long Sea by the 2 maritime Potentates, no doubt he judg'd the beſt Service he could do the common Cauſe, with whoſe Welfare his Brother's Intereſt and his own are inſeperably united, would be to improve the Opportunity of recovering the Kingdom of Naples to the Spaniſh Monarch. And tho' the Allies might not think well of that Enterprize beforehand, yet they were ſo well ſatisfied with it when it was executed with Succeſs, that the States mention'd it in their Proclamation for a Day of general Thankſgiving, Faſting, and Prayer, as *a Reaſon for ſuch Thankſgiving*; and their Council of State enumerate the chief Advantages of it, in their Preamble to the State of the War publiſh'd in the Poſtman: Her Majeſty thought fit to take Notice of it, in her Speech at the opening of this Parliament, in theſe Terms, 'As the French have gain'd 'ground upon us in Spain, ſo they have been wholly driven out of Italy, by which it is become more 'eaſy for all the Allies to join their Aſſiſtance next 'Year for enabling the King of Spain to recover his 'Affairs in that Kingdom; and to reduce the whole 'Spaniſh Monarchy to his Obedience.' And laſtly the high Value both Houſes of Parliament ſet upon it, is apparent from the following Paſſage of their late Addreſs, 'We Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and 'Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, having been always fully perſuaded, That nothing 'could Reſtore a juſt Ballance of Power in Europe, 'but the Reducing the whole Spaniſh Monarchy to 'the Obedience of the Houſe of Auſtria; and having ſeen *ſeveral great Parts* of that Monarchy, 'by the Bleſſing of God upon the Victorious Arms 'of Your Majeſty and Your Allies, *already in the Poſſeſſion of that Houſe*, do think it not only *Seaſonable, but Neceſſary*, at *this Juncture*, humbly to 'offer this Our Unanimous Opinion to Your Majeſty, That no Peace can be Honourable or Safe 'for Your Majeſty, or Your Allies, if Spain, the Weſt Indies, or any Part of the Spaniſh Monarchy, 'be ſuffered to remain under the Power of the 'Houſe of Bourbon.

But becauſe the Writer of the Poſtman prophecied ill Luck to this Expedition while it was in Agitation, he ſeems reſolv'd never to ſpeak well of it.

We ſhall continue this ſubject in our next.

Not Acted theſe Five Years.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, on Wedneſday next, being the 7th of January, will be Reviv'd a Comedy call'd, A Comical Revenge; or, Love in a Tub. The part of Sir Fredrick by Mr. Powell, Palmer by Mr. Eſtcourt, and the part of du Foy by a Perſon that never appear'd on the Stage before. With Singing and Dancing by the beſt Performers.

By her Majeſty's Company of Comedians.

AT the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this preſent Monday, being the 5th of January, will be preſented a Comedy call'd, The Pilgrim. The Parts of Alphonſo by Mr. Johnſon, Pedro by Mr. Wilks, Roderigo by Mr. Mills, Lopez by Mr. Bullock, Mad Scholar by Mr. Keene, Mad Engliſhman by Mr. Cibber, Mad Taylor by Mr. Bowen, Mad Welſhman by Mr. Norris, Alinda by Mrs. Oldfield, Juletta by Mrs. Bignel.

Theſe Plays are Sold by J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and B. Lintott next Nando's Coffee-Houſe, Temple-Bar.

Old Mr. Reme's Collection of Italian Prints and Drawings, of the moſt Celebrated Maſters, viz. Of Raphael, by Marc. Antonio, of Julio Romano, Julio Bonoſone, Permigiano, Carrats, Guido Rheni, beſides a great many Original Deſigns and Scetches of Van Dyke, with divers Drawings of Ships of the old Vander Velden. To be Sold by hand, the loweſt price of each Print and Drawing being ſet on the backſide at ſuch moderate Rates as will encourage all buyers. To be ſold at the 2 White Poſts in Church-ſtreet by St. Ann's Church Soho, where Attendance is given daily from 10 in the Morning to 5 in the Afternoon.

For Sale by the Candle.

At the Marine Coffee-Houſe in Birchin-Lane, on Wedneſday the 7th of January, 1707-8, at 2 a Clock in the Afternoon, the Goods of Mr. Ripington, (Woollen-Draper, who has left off his Trade,) viz. Broad-Cloths, Druggets, Stuffs, &c. Broad-Bluſk and Colour'd Italian Mantuas, &c. The Goods to be ſeen at the Out-Ropers Office on the Royal Exchange till the Day of Sale. Catalogues to be had at the Out-Roper's Office, and at the Place of Sale.

At Grigsby's Coffee-houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet at the Back-ſide of the Royal Exchange, on Wedneſday the 7th of January, will begin the Sale by Auction of Bibliotheca Bradhana, being a Collection of very valuable and ſcarce Books in Greek, Latin, and Engliſh, moſt of them Modern Books, neatly bound, and of the beſt Editions: By Thomas Ballard, Bookſeller. Catalogues to be had at Mr. Brown's without Temple-Bar, Mr. Clement's in St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Cliff's in the Poultry, Bookſellers, moſt Coffee-houſes about the Exchange, and at the Place of Sale.

FOR SALE BY THE CANDLE.

At the Marine Coffee-houſe in Birchin-Lane, on Friday the 9th of January, 1707-8, at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon, 21 Pieces and 8 Hogſheads of neat Bourdeaux Brandy, being an Entire Parcel lately come from Scotland, in 29 Lots. To be ſeen from Wedneſday Morning to the time of Sale in a Vault in Crutched Fryars over-againſt the Navy-Office, where Attendance will be given with the Allotments, and at the Place of Sale. By Stephen Mahieu, Broker.

For Sale by the Candle.

On Friday the 9th of January, 1707, will be expos'd to Sale at Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon, ſeveral Pipes, Hogſheads, and half Hogſheads of Coniac and Nants Brandy, and ſeveral Puncheons of Bourdeaux Brandy, juſt imported from Scotland, lying in a Cellar under a Packer's at the Sign of the Well in Canon-ſtreet near Nicolas-Lane. To be ſeen from Wedneſday the 7th Inſtant till the time of Sale, from 8 to 12, and from 2 till 5. Catalogues may be had at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe and at the ſaid Cellar. Sold by Sam. Prockter Sworn Broker, and Tho. Stevenſon his Aſſiſtant.

At the Tobacco-Roll in Dogwell-Court in White-Fryars, London, is lately come in a moſt curious Collection of ſtitch'd Books and Pamphlets which was Collected out of ſeveral good Libraries, great many of them being ſcarce and valuable, and are to be ſold at the Rates following, viz. Sermons at 1 s. 6 d. per Dozen, Lives and Memoirs at 4 s. Voyages and Travels at 4 s. Husbandry and Trade at 4 s. Civil Law and Common Law at 4 s. Plays at 6 s. Poetry at 2 s Kings, Chancellors, Judges, &c. Speeches in Parliament at 1 s. 6 d. with great variety of Miſcellanies at 2 s. Note, That any Perſon may be ſupply'd with Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Declarations, Gazettes, Votes of Parliament, &c according to the Method of Wm Miller late of London Stationer, the Trade being continued. Note further, that a compleat Set of Votes from 1680 down to this time, are to be ſold.

LONDON Printed, and Sold by *Sam. Buckley* at the *Dolphin in Little Britain*.